

everywhere seeking to uphold autocracy and despotism, it has shown its intention to perpetuate absolute government of which it admittedly is the head and front. Its "kultur" is avowed to be the acme of human goodness and endeavor, and is to boast the rulership of the world, gained by force and arms.

The world must fight to preserve itself. Of this there can be no doubt.

Heretofore, save in rare cases, war has been a fight between armies; but this war, because of the initial preparation for it by an autocracy which prostituted a whole mighty nation to its purpose is a contest between peoples themselves. It is correspondingly intense and relentless. The march of events shows that it is now a war of systems—kings against peoples. If our enemy win, kings will dominate the world, because no democracy fights with or for them. The Prussian autocrat and the brutal Turk will impose upon us their wills, tell us what we may do, what we may not do, and the horrors and atrocities of Belgium and Armenia leave no doubt what this means. "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people will perish from the earth." In this sense this is truly a war of absolute and complete extermination not of peoples, but of systems, and so far as human sight can pierce the future the life of the one system or the other waits on the result.

Thus our own very life came to be bound up in the outcome of this war long before we entered it, and even years before the war broke. To the man of vision it is as clear as sunlight that the aim and the plan of the Imperial Government was and is to conquer the world, nation by nation. It was first to defeat France and Russia, next to dominate Great Britain, and with Europe at its feet to turn to America. "Kultur" and the German sword were to rule around the world. We have been thus forced by the Imperial Government itself to choose whether, in addition to suffering outrage and plunder, we should calmly wait to be crushed ourselves in due time and at the pleasure of the royal will, or should make common cause with those who already fought for us as well as for themselves, to the end that autocratic domination over all mankind should not come to pass.

With all this before them, Congress, the chosen representatives of the people, exercising their constitutional duty and with a realizing sense of their great responsibility, announced in joint resolution "that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared," and that "to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged."

This is our promise to those we help, our warning and threat to those we fight. Our own fair name is bound up in this pledge. Our honor demands that it be met to the full measure. From the time Congress and the President thus spoke for us it became the duty, moral and legal, of each of us to abate nothing that lay within his power to make our pledge good. Whatever our views, whatever our sympathies theretofore had been, the quarrel was now our quarrel, and we must be true to it in order to be true to ourselves. That this meant that some of us must break with the cherished memories, with friends, home and kindred, cannot matter. So broke our fathers, who gave us our liberties; so must we break to preserve them. The man who is unwilling to make that sacrifice is unworthy the liberties he enjoys and is unwelcome in our midst. The sovereign people of the United States have willed that our every available resource of men and industry must play its part in winning this war, and no head is too high or too low to wish to escape the heavy hand of our sovereign necessity.

Military News

NEW NAVAL SURGEONS.

The following-named California physicians have qualified, among others, for appointment as Assistant Surgeons, U. S. N., and will be duly commissioned as Lieutenants, junior grade, in the regular corps, by the President: Carlton L. Andrus, Harold P. Hare, James E. Harvey, Warren D. Horner, Edward F. Mullally, Daniel W. Sooy.

The following have received temporary appointments as Assistant Surgeons, U. S. N., to be transferred to permanent places as vacancies occur: James E. Miller, Edward F. Stadtherr. In all 174 physicians were examined at the last regular examination, held in various parts of the United States. Of these 93, or 53.5 per cent., qualified, while 81, or 46.5 per cent., failed, either professionally or physically.

Resolution adopted unanimously by the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, at Chicago, October 25, 1917:

Whereas, The experiences of the nation convince us of the necessity for universal military training, to furnish qualified men for defense, to strengthen manhood and mental poise, and to make for a more efficient citizenship; and

Whereas, We believe it will democratize youth and furnish discipline, while developing physical force and endurance, and will produce better fathers and workers for the ranks of peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, at its eighth annual session, urges upon Congress at its coming session the passage of a measure along the general lines of the Chamberlain bill for universal military training, and that the cantonments now used by the national army be utilized, if possible, for such work.

ADVISORY MEDICAL BOARDS.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the American Medical Association it was proposed to establish well-equipped laboratories throughout the State to be manned by men of well-known professional ability in all the specialties; to have these act as centers for the examination of conscripts where there is a dispute as to their capacity to serve in the Army and Navy. Apparently, conditions have arisen where the District Examining Boards have not been able to settle disputed questions. These advisory medical boards are instituted to solve this problem. Careful physical examination and laboratory findings will be recorded and the results of this work will be presented to the District Examining Boards. This will permit a more just ruling in cases of questionable judgment, and it is to be hoped that it will give the conscript a fairer consideration and at the same time weed out those few cases where citizens attempt to evade the national call to arms.

REHABILITATION OF CRIPPLES.

A communication has been received from the Surgeon-General, asking that the physicians of California assist in collecting data concerning the rehabilitation of cripples who have overcome their disability and have taken up successful occupations following their loss. It is desired that men of this type should write a little biography, giving in detail their earning capacity before their injury, the means employed to restore their loss of function, the re-education which was necessary to adapt themselves to their new activities, the type of work they do at present, and the comparative earning capacity subsequent to the loss of limb or member. The writer need not sign his name, but all such communications will ultimately find their way to the Surgeon-General's office.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Publication Committee was held on November 5th, and the editor was empowered to refuse all manuscripts for the next few months, this radical measure being made necessary by the crowded condition of the Journal and the large number of manuscripts on hand. Various routine items were also taken up.

Notices**TO OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS, U. S. ARMY INACTIVE LIST.**

Word received from the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army conveys the information to officers of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, inactive list, that assignment to active duty may be delayed, and that they are advised to continue their civilian activities, pending receipt of orders. They will be given at least fifteen days' notice when services are required.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS WANTED.

The United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once. The entrance salary ranges from \$1000 to \$1200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. For full information in regard to the scope and character of the examination, and for application blanks, address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners.

State Board of Health**NOVEMBER MEETING.**

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Health was held in Sacramento on November 3, 1917, and was attended by Dr. George E. Ebricht, president, and Drs. Fred F. Gundrum, Edward F. Glaser, Adelaide Brown, Robert A. Peers and Wilbur A. Sawyer.

On the request of Prof. C. A. Kofoid, Consulting Biologist, increased funds were allowed for the expenses of the Division of Biology in the eradication of hookworm from the mines and in other lines of work.

The board instructed the secretary to communicate with the Mayor of San Francisco that the antivivisection ordinance pending before the Board of Supervisors would be in conflict with the work of the State Board of Health in protecting the health of the public.

By resolution of the Board Dr. Wilfred H. Kellogg, director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, was authorized to accept the position of director of the Red Cross Laboratory Car, which position carries no salary, on condition that his duties will not call him outside the state.

One nurse was granted a certificate as a registered nurse through reciprocity.

Owing to the large number of nurses applying for registration, and in response to requests from training schools for nurses, the board decided that examinations of nurses for registration should be held three times a year—in February, June and October—instead of twice a year, as heretofore.

County Boards of Plumbers were appointed, each

consisting of a physician, a master plumber, and a journeyman plumber, as required by the new state law for the registration of plumbers.

On the recommendation of the director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, four temporary permits were granted for the operation of swimming pools. Permits were granted to Redwood City to dispose of the sewage of part of the city and of the Christofferson Aircraft Manufacturing Company into Steinberger Creek; to the City of Long Beach to dispose of the effluent of the Reinsch-Wurl screen into the Pacific Ocean, and to the City of Gustine to dispose of sewage on land.

A permit was granted to the San Fernando Mission Land Company to supply water to the City of San Fernando from wells.

The attorney of the board, Mr. Kemper B. Campbell, reported that the case brought by Cozak against Inspector Oakley of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, had been dismissed on the request of the attorney for Cozak.

Hearings were held in the food and drug cases set for this day, and many cases were referred to District Attorneys for prosecution.

W. A. SAWYER, Secretary.

PROTECTING SOLDIERS FROM VENEREAL DISEASES.

Dr. H. G. Irvine, director of the newly established Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the California State Board of Health, conferred with Surgeon-General Gorgas and Major W. F. Snow, who has charge of venereal disease control in the Army. As a result of this conference, the Bureau is placed in close contact with the War Department in its widespread work of safeguarding the health of our soldiers. California is recognized by the War Department as the first State to establish a bureau for taking direct and positive action in the control of venereal diseases. A definite policy in the control of venereal diseases among soldiers and sailors has been established by the Army and Navy. With the co-operation of states, counties and cities excellent results may be expected. It is an acknowledged fact that the most serious health problems in modern armies are those relating to the venereal diseases. Every army of Europe has suffered immensely because large numbers of their men have been incapacitated by venereal diseases. To win the war our men must be fit, and California cannot send men infected with venereal diseases to the front.

Regulations for Control of Venereal Diseases.

1. All city, county and other local health officers are, for the purpose of the control and suppression of venereal diseases, hereby designated and appointed inspectors, without salary, of the State Board of Health of California, under the provisions of Section 2979 of the Political Code.

2. All city, county and other local health officers are hereby directed to use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and immediately to investigate, all suspected cases of syphilis in the infectious stages and gonococcus infection within their several territorial jurisdictions, and to ascertain the sources of such infections.

3. In such investigations said health officers are hereby vested with full powers of inspection, examination, isolation and disinfection of all persons, places and things as in said statute provided, and as such inspectors said local health officers are hereby directed:

(a) To make examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis in the infectious stages or gonococcus infection. (Owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes all such persons may be considered within the above class.)

(b) To isolate such persons whenever, in the opinion of said local health officer the State Board